

THE
PRESENT STATE
OF

Jamaica.

WITH THE
L I F E

Of the Great

Columbus

The first Discoverer :

To which is Added
An Exact Account of Sir *Ben. Morgan's*
Voyage to, and famous Siege and ta-
king of *Panama* from the *Spaniards*.

LONDON,

Printed by *Fr. Clark* for *Tho. Malthus*
at the *Sun* in the *Poultry*, 1683.

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An Exact Account of the Present
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kind of Produce from the Spanish

LONDON,
Printed by J. Clark for T. M. Aldrich
at the Sign of the Penny, 1683.

To the Reader.

a short time in the Hands
of the English, yet it hath

Augmented it self to that
vast height, only reason

READER.

that it is not only capable
to Defend it self against

I Present thee here
with a short view
of *Jamaica*, an
Island the most
flourishing of any this
day in the *West Indies*,
and tho it has been, but

To the Reader.

a short time in the Hands
of the *English*, yet it hath
Augmented it self to that
vast strength, by reason
of its great *Trade* and
number of *Inhabitants*,
that it is not only capable
to Defend it self against
any *Invasion* that may be
made upon it: but if oc-
casion be, to Offend the
most Potent of its Neigh-
bours, a proof of which
you will find in Sir *Henry*
Morgans famous Voyage

To the Reader.

to *Panama*, many years ago, the Island being then in its Infancy, yet was able to give the *Spanish* Land to the proud *Spaniards*, the apprehensions of which strikes Terror into the Inhabitants of those Parts to this day. You will find here an exact State of the Government of the Church, the Laws, the Militia, and its Revenue, carefully Collected from the Re-

To the Reader.

cords of the County
with an Account of its
Soyl; Climate; Woods;
Mountains; Winds; and
the Diseases that the Peo-
ple are most Incident to;
the Commodities of the
Country; Cattel, Fowls,
Fish and other Provisi-
ons; with an Historical
Account of its being tak-
en from the Spaniards;
and the Militia, and
its Value, carefully
Collected from the Re-
cords.

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THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
Jamaica.

THE Island of *Jamaica* in *America* is Situated in about 18² North Latitude, in the Sea called *Mare Del Nort*; it lies about 140 Leagues North of the Main Continent of *America*, South from the great Island of *Cuba* about 15 Leagues, and from *Hispaniola* West about 20 Leagues.

The Island is of an Oval Form, and lies due East and West, having a continued Ridge of lofty Moun-

B

tains

tains running from one end to the other. By the Map and Survey which Sir Thomas Lynch took, it's above 150 Miles long, and from 25 to 50 Miles broad, *de plano*, and contains four Millions and a half of Acres; it's imagined, if this Island were divided into eight parts, one is Excellent Pasturage, called by the *Indians Savannas*, & good Plantable Land, & Barren or unplantable.

In the Year 1675, when Sir Thomas Lynch left the Government, there was above 90000 Acres pass'd and Planted, and to Manure and Cultivate it about 30000 of all sorts of People.

This Island is not generally so Fertile and proper for Sugar as *Barbadoes* has been, the Soyl being extremely differing; for in some parts 'tis a black fat Earth, and in others stiff and Clayie, in others Sandy, and in some Reddish, but by parcels it's therefore the Settlements are distinct,

distinct, Mountainous, and Unplant-
 able Land interposing betwixt them
 make them appear like so many se-
 veral Colonies, and has occasioned
 this Division of the Parishes, *St.*
Thomas at the East, *St. Elizabeth* at
 the West, *St. Johns* and *St. Thomas*
in the Vale. In the Island, *St. Georges*,
St. Maries, and *St. Anns*, the North
 side: *St. Davids*, *St. Andrews*, *Port*
Royal, *St. Catharines*, *St. Derothies*,
Clarendon and *Vere* on the South side.
 The greatest Plains, and almost all
 the *Savannas* or Pasturage is on the
 South side; they are all taken up
 and Stock'd with Cattel; on the
 South side likewise is *Port Royal* and
 all the best Ports and Roads, and
 most considerable Plantations, this
 side being dry, plain, more agreeable,
 and much quicker and safer Coast
 than the North, for that in the
 Spring is apt to violent Gusts of
 Winds, and much more subject to
 Rains than the South, as the East,

and all Parts is that is Woody and Mountainous; nor has the North side any safe Port, but *Port Antonio*, to the Wind-ward, which is subject to violent and constant Rains, and the Land about it Morsey and Mountainous, so no Settlements are near it. The other Lee-ward Parishes have *Port St. Maries*, that is Reasonably good and safe, but they have (especially in *St. Maries Parish*) abundance of Excellent Plantations of *Coccoa*, many Sugar-works, and Provision Plantations that are supported and carried on by Hunting and gathering *Pimento*, with which this Quarter abounds. Thus Plantations were begun, and the Government settled in *Sir Thomas Lynch* his time, and now the Inhabitants find the goodness of that Soyl Liberally Recompence the want of Harbour and Pasturage, and distance from the Chief Port and Seat of Government, for its very Fertile Land covered

covered with Excellent Timber; it's a little Hilly, but full of fine Rivers, and all Conveniencies for Plantations.

The Climate is as agreeable as any can be betwixt the Tropicks, the Air being very serene and clear, even to a Proverb among the *Spaniards*: It's subject to Thunder and Lightning, as all Countries in that Latitude are; the Rains come uncertainly, but most expected about *November* and *May*; they are generally violent, continue an uncertain time, are unhealthy, and breed *Musketoos*, that are the greatest Plague in the Island, but are troublesome only the Rainy Seasons, and in most places where they have not good Houses, a free Air, clean Yards, &c.

This Climate subjects no body inevitably to Diseases, here being no such thing as Seasoning, which is common in *Ireland* and *Virginia*, &c. *Sir Tho. Lynch* at *St. Jago* and

thereabouts lost not one Person of his Family that consisted of about Thirty all the time of his Government. But to many Persons the Heat is unsupportable, because it is so constant, and its Reflections so violent, otherwise it is not greater than our Summers in *England*. It is Excess in Eating, Drinking, Exercising Debauchery, &c. that to new comers and full Bodies often brings Fevers, Calentures, and such Diseases, that are infinitely more Acute than those here, and Cured by other Methods. To Servants, poor Labouring People, &c. the Dropsie is the most common of all other Diseases; they and Debauch'd Persons are the most subject to Belly-aches caused usually by their Disorders, want of convenient Lodging, Cloathing, Exercise, Diet, but sometime by ill chosen Seats when they Plant in low Valleys, and have no Air, or by Rivers, and have too much moisture

sture

sture, or by Mountains or Morossos, and have too much Rain, or by the Sea-side and on Bays, where they are Sandy, want good Water, and have the Reflection of the Sun too violent; for this Island differs one part from another as much in the temper of the Climate, as nature of the Soyl: For the East Parts are Mountainous, Rainy, and generally Fertile and unhealthful. The South Part dry, plain, very pleasant, abounding with Ports and Pasturage. The West is between both, only that and the South want Rivers, which the North side abounds with, and Rich Land, as likewise good Hunting and gathering *Pimento* in the Mountains, and Fishing on the Sea-Coasts; and by what the *Spaniards* have told us, and some little Discovery we have made, we think divers of the Mountains have Minerals.

The Winter Months here have only the Nights, Mornings and Evenings cooler, the Days as hot as Summer, and about fifteen Hours long Winter and Summer.

The Winds blow not an hours variation commonly here as they do every where betwixt the Tropicks, that is Easterly, which they call Breeses, near the Island they rise not till about Nine in the Morning, and usually cease at about six or seven at Night; they come in gently, and grow as the Sun rises, and in the Evening comes in a kind of Westernly Wind, which we call Land-breeze, because it blows off the Land, and with it the Vessels go out of Port: And to the West that is, the Wind-ward, as the East is called Lee-ward. This Island has never been troubled with those dreadful Hurricanes that so often Ruine and Afflict the *Charibe Islands, Portorico, Hispaniola, Cuba,* and many

many parts of the Main. Here is no great Ebb or Flood of the Sea, we have not Observed above a foot difference, nor can any Pilot give any certain Account of the Currents of these Seas, they are so various and uncertain, nor can any guess why the Hurricanes and Earthquakes should never touch *Jamaica*, since they so often Afflict all the Islands and Continent.

None of the Rivers of this Island are fair or Navigable, because the Countrey is very Mountainous, and these Hills running through the Centre of it East and West, the Rivers rise in them, and disembogue North and South, so falling out of these high Mountains are very Rap-
 id, and because of the great Rains in them, are subject to Inundations that carry great stone Rocks and Timber along with the Torrent, so make their usual Course foul and unpassable for Boats, and make and

change the Bars. There are divers dry Rivers which hinder the Boats from entering into the Countrey, as particularly *Minoa*, that runs through *Clarendon*, which at some time has not a drop of Water, and at other times as much as the *Thames* at High Water.

The Mountains, whether Stony or Plantable, are generally covered with Excellent Timber for all Uses, both for Curiosity, Building, and Dying abundance of Fruit and Spice Trees: These Mountains are full of Hogs, and there is probability of Minerals, but no Trees or Fruit that resemble ours in *England*.

There's no Towns in this Island but on the South side, at the East by *Port St. Thomas*, *Port Morant*, several Houses called *Rapp-Houses*, which serve for Store-Houses and Ale-Houses for the Neighbourhood, and such Vessels as use that Port, which are but few, because the

Governour

Governour has not yet permitted Vessels to Discharge there.

At *St. Davids* is *Thallows Bay*, about seven Leagues from *Port St. Thomas*, as far from *Port Royal*, there is several Ale-Houses and Store-Houses.

At *Liguania*, the in-side of the Harbour, opposite to *Port Royal* about two Leagues, is several Houses, some of them very handfom, and well Built, which place in time is like to become a pretty Town.

Port Royal is Situate on the extream Point of Land that makes the Harbour: It runs about Twelve Miles from the Main off the Land Westernly. It has to the South the Sea, to the North the Harbour, which is the largest, safest, and most convenient in *America*. This Neck of Land is exceeding narrow, and nothing but a loose Sand that has neither Grass, Stone, Water, nor Trees. But being so Commodious for

for Ships, that they are Secure all Weathers, and can unload a Float at the Merchants Key : It is the most Populous place for Trading in the Island, and there only Ships enters and are dispatch'd. In the *Spaniards* time there was no Houses, the Seamen of *Cromwel's* Fleet begun the Town, by Building Store-Houses, and called it *Cogway*, as we judge corruptly, from the *Spanish* word *La agnia*. Col. *Doyly* caused it to be laid out as a Town, but not very Regularly. In Sir *Char. Littleton's* time it was called *Port Royal*, from the Excellency of the Harbour. It now contains above 1500 Houses, there is a House, though none of the best, belonging to the King : And in the Earl of *Carlile's* time a fine New Church, Built partly by Liberal Subscription of divers Gentlemen Inhabiting the Island, and partly by an Assesment laid upon the Inhabitants of the Port.

Going from *Port Royal* to *St. Jago de la Vega*, People Land at Passage, where a Fort was in Col. *Doyly's* time, and there is about Thirty Houses that are Store-Houses, Ale-Houses, and Horse-keepers, and Hackney Coaches; this being the greatest Passage in the Island, it is two Leagues from *Port Royal* by Sea, and six Miles from *St. Jago* by Land.

St. Jago de la Vega is Situated in a large Plain by a River that is called *pro de Cabre*, as having a taste of that Metal, or coming out of those Mountains in *Liguania*, where the *Spaniards* told us they found of it. This Town was almost quite Deserted when Sir *Tho. Lynch* came to the Government, but in his time about Forty Houses were Built, and Repaired about one Hundred more. The Grand Court is holden Quarterly in this Town, and a Fair was Erected in Sir *T. Lynch* his time;
it

it has one *Spanish* Church, and Gentlemens Houses that made it look well during the time the Governour Lived there, but since that time it is much increased in Number of Beautiful Buildings and Inhabitants.

At *Old Harbour*, about seven Miles West from *St. Jago*, are about Thirty Houses for the Uses and Accommodation of Vessels, and Store-Houses for Planters Goods, this being esteemed the best Harbour, excepting *Port Royal*, in the South side. By the *Spaniards* it was more Frequented.

At *Withy Wood*, Twenty Miles to the West, is about forty or fifty Houses for the Accommodation of Vessels, that Road being more frequented than any other on the South side, there being good Land, many Settlements, and a Pleasant Countrey all about it.

At the Extensive Point of *Port Royal* was Built a Round Tower by *Cromwel's*

Cromwel's Sea-men in 1656, in 1657 and 1658 Col. *Doyly* laid the Foundation of a more Regular one, which Sir *Charles Littleton* near Finished in 1664, and Sir *Tho. Modyford* in his time, which was to the Year 1671, quite finished, and Mounted in it about 36 Guns, Employing the Round Tower only as a Store-House for Ammunition. Besides this he Built a Breast-work of Stone, that run from the Harbour to the Sea about 200 Yards, this was to Defend the Town from any surprise by Land, as the Castle was to Defend the Mouth of the Harbour. It was Named by Sir *Charles Littleton*, *Charles Fort*, in Honour of His Majesty. In Sir *Tho. Lynch* his time was Built a Fort, called *James Fort*, Built by Sir *Thomas*, and the Voluntary Contribution of some Gentlemen: On the Island Point of the Town, to flank the Ships at turning into the Harbour, and Batter them when

when at Anchor in it, which the Castle cannot: He likewise made a slight Work for that purpose at *Prison Point*, where six Guns were Mounted, and at *Port Morant* four Guns, and a Breast-work raised to Defend the Port.

Another likewise at *Old Harbour*, which was done in Sir *Tho. Lynch* his time, but many more were added in the time of the Earl of *Carlisle*.

The Commodities the Countrey produces are Excellent Sugars, *Cocoa*, Cotton, Hides, Ginger, Tobacco, Tortoise shell, *Indico*, *Pimento*, *Fustick*, *Brazilletto*, *Lignum Vita*, *Granadilla*, *Ebony*; besides some Gums, *Achor* Drugs, &c.

This Island abounds with Cattle, and the Islands of *Spaniola*, *Portico*, and *Cuba* do the like; so does many Parts of the Main, the first Breed being brought out of *Europe*; for before the Discovery, there was none of our Cattel, great or small

in the *West Indies*: In *Jamaica* they Multiplied so exceedingly, that when the *English* took the Island, a Cow was not worth above a Piece of Eight, and a Horse half as much. But the Army destroy'd them so, that in the Year 1671, when Sir *Tko. Lynch* came to the Government, a Cow was worth Twelve or Fourteen pounds, but by the goodness of the Pasture, and the Cattle Sir *Thomas* Imported from the *Spaniards*, they increased so, that in the Year 1675 they were worth but four pounds *per Head*, one with another. Besides, here is plenty of good sprightly Horses, some Mules and Asnegroes, abundance of Hogs, Goats, and Sheep, whose Wool is hairy, the Flesh not generally so good as in *England*; they breed often, but live not well, unless about *Alligator Ponds*. Rabbits live well enough, but there's no Hare nor Deer in the Island.

In

In this Countrey is Hens, Turkeys, and Ducks, bred better, and are better flesh than in *England*. Geese are but rare, there's abundance of Excellent Wild Fowl, as *Guiny* Hens, *Flemingoes*, *Teale*, Ducks, *Curlews*, with great variety of *Pidgeons*, *Turtles*, *Parrots*, *Maces*, and other Birds, whose Flesh is good, and Feathers finely coloured.

There is store of Fish, both in the Sea and divers Rivers, not much common to *England*, but a King of *Lobsters*, *Craw-fish*, *Eels*, *Mullets*, and *Spanish* *Mackrael*, with abundance of all sorts of Admirable Fish proper to those Seas. *Tortoise* are taken much on this Coast, but chiefly at the Island *Cay Manos*, 30 Leagues to the West of this Island, whither the Vessels go *May*, *June*, and *July* to Load of their Flesh that they Pickle in Bulk, and take them in that Season, when they come on shore to lay their Eggs, which they do,

do, and cover them with Sand that hatches them; and then by instinct they crawl to the Sea, where they Live, and feed on Weeds that grows in the bottom, or floats. In many Rivers and Ponds of *Jamaica* there's vast Numbers of Crocodiles, or Allegators, that is an Amphibious Creature, and breeds of an Egg, hatch'd by the Sun in the sand. A Tortoise Egg is just like the Yolk of a Hen-Egg, of which she lays near a Peck at a time; but the Allegator but a few, and are like a *Turkeys*; their Flesh is not good, they are voracious, and live on Fowls and Beasts that they catch by surprize, but seldom or never hurt any Man.

Here's an *Indian* Coney, called *Raccoones*, that is good Meat, but of a distastful shape, being something like an over-grown Rat: The Snakes in this Island are not at all hurtful, but were eaten by the *Indians* as *Regaloes*, as the *Gnanaes* are by

by the *Spaniards*; it is but small, and of the shape of an Allegator, the Flesh is sweet and tender: The most Offensive thing in this Island are divers sorts of Flies, called *Merywings*, from their Noise; *Mutquetoes*, from their Littleness; *Gallinippers*, from their Biting; for all sting and trouble People exceedingly: And in some parts of the North there's little ugly Creatures, called by the *English* *Gallivaches*, whose bite is Mortal to Dogs, Goats, &c.

There is in this Island none of the Fruit common to *Europe* but Oranges, Lemons, and Limes (a Bastard Lemon) Citrons, Pomgranats, Grapes grow well enough; here is a Wild sort the *Spaniards* made Red Wine of: The *English* have but few Vines, and they require much time to Cultivate them, and are so difficultly defended from the Parrots, and other Birds, and not Ripening altogether. We think it impossible

impossible to make Wine without great quantities and great Labour; for in the Countrey after every Season there's a Spring, so that the Grapes and all Fruits shoot out after, it have therefore Blossoms, Young Fruit, and Ripe all at the same time. Besides these Fruit in Jamaica, there is abundance of Plantains, Bonanoes, Tamarinds, Cathus, Guavaes, Mamees, and small Oysters that grow in Clusters on Mangroves by the Sea-side, Sapolaes, Supotilla, Aduncades, Star-Apples, Custard-Apples, and Prickle-Apples, Pears, Pine-Apples, Prickle-Pears, Plumbs of divers sorts.

The Common Bread that Ordinary Planters and Servants use, is *Cassader*, in its stead *Potatoes*. But the Gentlemen make Bread of Flour that comes from *England* and *New York*.

English Flowers would grow in this Island without Care and Charge, but

but they have large and extraordinary Jessemine-Trees, and other Odoriferous Trees and Plants.

Likewise there grows exceeding well all our Summer Herbs, so does Pease, Beans, Cabbage; and Turneps, though not very well. But Carrots, Raddish, Onions pretty well. By Art, Care, and Pains Gardinage would do better here than in the South parts of Spain; for though our Rains are more violent, our Droughts are not so frequent and long.

In this Island are abundance of Medicinal Herbs, Roots, and Plants. We have *Venillae*; here's *China*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Gum Guaiacum*, *Benjamin*, &c.

The Common Drink of the Gentlemen is *Madera* Wine and Water; at the Sugar-works they make Drink of *Malasses*, in other places of *Cassader*, which they call *Perinoe*, and of *Potatoes*, called *Mobbie*; and like-
wise

wife of *Bonaboes*. A Drink is made of a Spirit, called *Rum*, Distilled from the Canes, they make great quantities, which does Muchier, being very strong and unpleasant, yet drunk by the Ordinary People excessively, that causes Drunkenness, Disorder, Poverty, Diseases.

The 11th. of October, 1492, *Columbus* Discovered the *Lucca's Islands*, *Spaniola*, and *Cuba*, and shortly after return'd for *Spain*. In his second Voyage, endeavouring to round *Cuba*, to know whether it was an Island or no, he Discovered *Jamaica* the 14th. of May, 1494. and called it *St. Jago*, which Name did not take, he staid but little on it at its Discovery; but in his Third Voyage, in the Year 1503, the 23d. of June, he arrived there again, Ship-wracket, and in great Distress, his Vessels quite disabled, Provisions spent, and Men sick and disheartened with their Misfortunes. At *Veragua* on the

the Coast of the Main, the first Road he fell in with he did not like, but went farther West to a Port he called *Sancta Gloria*, and there run his ships on ground and lash'd them together, and Lodg'd on their Decks, the *Indians* being Numerous, for at this time it was supposed there was above 60000 Families of them on this Island. *Collumbus* lay about two Months in a most Miserable Condition, the ingrateful *Spaniards* and Malicious Governour of *St. Domingo* sending him no Relief, on purpose to make him Perish; and in this Fatal time the *Porra's*, three Brothers of *Sevil*, Rebelled, which *Collumbus's* Brother suppress'd; so that in this Island was the first Civil War and Blood-shed betwixt the *Spaniards* in *America*. In the time this great Unfortunate Man staid there Miserably, and ship-wrackt on the North side of *Jamaica*, it's supposed they began to settle a Design to Plant
finding

finding this Island very fertile, and
 the Natives more civil and ingeni-
 ous than any of the other Islanders.
 And at this time began that Town,
 the old Maps call *Metilla*, that we
 think were about Fig-tree on the
 North side, which was but by lit-
 tle advanced, then they deserted it.
 Eight or ten Leagues further West,
 finding a better Bay they call'd *St.*
Ann's, which Names is continued by
 us. And here they began to settle;
 and in some years built a handſom
 large Town named *Sevit*, that had
 ſome Sugar Works, and good Plan-
 tations about it, and a very confi-
 derable Abbey in it; the Abbots were
 alwaies the Biſhops Suffragan, and
 chief in all Eccleſiaſtical affairs;
 there's ſome Pillars of this left, and
 the Portal of the Church, with the
 Emperour *Charles the Fifth's* Arms
 over it, and an Inſcription that ſays,
Petrus Mæſſr Anulerie Abbas Unius
ſule, eadem hanc Biſigne conſump-
C
tam

*nam Letantio & quadrata Lapidis
 fundamentis extruxit.* This being a
 most learned Millener, that had
 served King *Ferdinand* as Confessor
 and Ambassador to *Grand Cape*, and
 being of the Emperours Council for
 the *Indies*, of which he wrote the
Decades. It may be supposed *Jamaica*
 was then in great esteem. This
 Town flourish'd till about the year
 1590. then the *Spaniards* deserted,
 as they say, because their Children
 could not live there. But we rather
 believe, because the North side was
 Mountainous and unpleasant, and
 on the South were huge plain *Savannas*,
 which we suppose were
 Fields of *Indian Corn* and *Cassada*,
 that were proper for Cattle, of
 which the *Spaniards* now have great
 plenty. Besides, the South had better
 Ports, was nearer, and had greater
 Commerce with the rich Country of
 the *Maine*, then the North could
 have, which might reasonably be

nough induce them to change Situations, and fix on that of the *Lago de la Vega*, or *St. James* upon the Plain, where they were settled 70 years. Before the *English* under General *Venables*, the 10th of May, 1655. took it, it had about 17 years before been surpriz'd by one *Jackson*, with a Fleet of *English* Privateers, who, for a thousand Beeves quitted the Town, having no design but to Cruise. But *Crumwell* sent his Army to seize *Spaniola*, or some place that was convenient for a Collony and seat of War, he having mist *St. Domingo* they resolved to fix here; nor were they like to be beaten out, for there was not many Native *Indians* left, they being long before destroy'd by the *Spaniards*; and of the *Spaniards* there was not above 550 Men, 600 Women, and 1500 Slaves; there was no Militia or Fortification. The Town had in it two Churches, four Chappels, about 1200 Houses of all

forts ; the Streets Regular, but Houses low and like Barns : all the *Spaniards* and their Wives and Children dwell in them, and had their Servants and Slaves in the Country, to manage their Cattel, Sugar works, and Cocoa Walks, and furnish them with Provisions, which they lazily and luxuriously spent in the Town ; the Trade they had was with *Cartagena* and *Portobella*, and sometimes with Interlopers. There Merchandize was Hides, Cocoa, Tallow, Sugar, Pimento, with which they bought what they needed. The discovery of *Nova Hispana* and *Peru* unpeopled this Island, as it did *Porterico*, *Spaniola* and *Cuba*, people being less safe and rich in them after the *English* and *Dutch* Privateers began to infest these *Indias* ; besides the Inhabitants of *Jamaica* were discouraged by being Tenant or Vassals to a Proprietor ; for about the year 1566. as we guess, this Island was

was given to the Heirs of *Collumbus*, in compensation for the perpetual Vice-Roy-ship and Admiralty of these *Indies*: so they were called Dukes *De la Vaga*, now *De Veragua*, their eldest Son a Marquis, one Dr. *Fulano Ramizer* was Governour for the Duke *De Veragua*, when the *English* came in 1655. he was an old decrepid man: so retreated with the Priests, Women and Children into the Island and Mountains, and left the Serjeant Major *D'Christovall de Alvares Sali*, that was afterwards Governour, to treat with the General of the *English* Army, which was Col. *Venables*. *Penn* Commanded the Fleet, but both and the whole Design was to be Governed by Commanders, which were the two Generals Col. *Searle* Governour of *Berbados*, Col. *Everard* Governour of *St. Christo- phers*, Col. *Butler* and Major *Winslow* that went with the Army, which consisted of six Regiments Commanded

by General *Venables*, Col. *Fontescue* that after *Haynes* his Death was made Major General, Col. *Anthony Butler*, Col. *Holdup*, and Col. *Doyle*, with two Troops, one brought from *England*, and Commanded by Captain *Jones*; the other rais'd at *Barbados*, Commanded by Capt. *Carter*; these Landed with the Army and Regiment of Seamen, Commanded by Vice-Admiral *Goodson*,

The Fleet consisted of about 30 Sail of Men of War, and as many other Vessels and *Dutch* Ships, which were seized at *Barbados*. At our Arrival the *Spaniards* pretended to deliver the Island by Treaty, but the General soon found they only by this Artifice endeavoured to get time to secure the Women, Children and Wealth in the Mountains: so about 20 daies after the Armies Landing, the General sent out Parties to pursue them; sometimes we took of these miserable People;

sometimes they surpriz'd and kill'd of ours, strangling and starving Soldiers: But the Stores of the Army being Landed, which were exceeding great and convenient, the gross of the Fleet and two Generals, return for *England*; in their way of the *Havanna* they met the *Spanish* Fleet, which they had easily taken if they had known them. The Ships that staid was commanded by Admiral *Goodson*, the Army by Major General *Fortescue*, the last in 1656. died, leaving the Souldiers in a most miserable and perishing condition; many were dead, most sick, their Stores spent, the *Spanish* Plantations, and their vast numbers of Cattel all destroy'd, or run wild, and the Fleet in no better condition. On *Fortescue's* Death, *Col Carter* should have Commanded; but being sick he resign'd to *Col. Doyly*, and died quickly after. This lamentable Command *Col. Doyly* held about a year. Then

Major General *Sedgwick* came to Command, and brought some Stores and Recruits of Men out of *Ireland*. But before he was well in his Office he died ; so did Sir *William Aylesbury* about 8 Months after he came over with *Sedgwick* ; and after his Death, was by the Commissioners made one of them ; for in the Intervals, the Armys was Commanded by the Commissioners, and the chief power lodg'd in them, who succeeded, and appointed one another when any Died or went away. On General *Sedgwick's* death, the Commands Reverts again on Col. *Doyly*. In this time the condition of the Army, if it was possible, grew yet more lamentable ; those that were not sick were discontented and Mutinous, ready to have run to the *Spaniards*, if they had known where to have found them, which occasioned the Dispute between Major *Throgmorton* and the General : for the

the Major was employ'd by the Officers of the Army to Petition the Commissioners for our Pay ; if an Army, for subsistence ; to return, if no Army. Col. Doyly was privy to this, but before the Commissioners denied it, which made Throgmorton Impeach him ; to make which good, he was secured, and Col. Doyly afterwards ; when Goodson the chief Commissioner forms a trifling Charge against him ; and in defending himself, Throgmorton (a passionate young Gentleman ; alledg'd the Court Marshall had no power to Try him ; whereupon he was thrust rudely out of the Court, and the holding up his Hand to save his Head, when the Marshal offer'd to strike him with the Hilt of his Sword, was on the Marshal Generals Oath Judg'd a resisting of him : so the most unhappy, most ingenious and handsome man that ever was on Jamaica, was shot to death, in which his Col. Bar-

rington had as great a hand as the General.

In 1657, *Cromwell* sent over Col. *Richard Bryan* to Command, with two Regiments out of Scotland and Ireland: the one was his own, the other Col. *Moors*, both the best men that ever came to Jamaica. During the time of his Government, came Col. *Stokes*, the Governour of *Mevis*, as one of the Commissioners, with about 1700 People of all sorts, and they settle at *Partmorant*, where they began the first Plantation and Civil Government. But almost all these Planters, with General *Stokes* and General *Bryan*, die. In a short time *Bryan* was infinitely lamented, being a wise man, and perfectly qualified for the Command and Design of the Government again fall to Col. *Dorly*, that neither loved, encouraged, nor understood Planting: In all this time the Fleet did nothing, only *Goodson* had taken *Santa Martha*.

the *Rio de Huch*, and some such pitifal places that relieved the Sea men, but was no benefit to the Army, which now almost perish'd by Diseases and want, tho they had divers supplies from *England*, yet the covetousness, and ill conduct of the Officers, hindred them from making the best use of that, and the good Land that they were Masters of. But those that survived, being the most industrious and spirited men, were now grown season'd and acquainted with the *Indias*, and thereby capable of doing more than the great Army; and *Cromwell* having sent Capt. *Mims* in a Third Rate Frigate, Capt. *Heytub* in a Fifth, and Capt. *Heylin* in a Sixth, Col. *Doyly* puts on Board them 300 Souldiers Comanded by Major *Wilbrabam*, Capt. *Thomas Morgan*, and Capt. *Linch*, these being got high enough to wind-ward, Landed and took *Cumana*, afterwards rang'd down all that

that Coast, and Landed again at *Puerto Cavalla Babanta*, where they took two Ships thence again for *Corow*, where they met with about 30 or 40 Chests of the King's Money, so returned to *Jamaica*, with more Plunder in Money, Plate and Jewels than ever was brought thither before by the *English*.

In 1658. the *Spaniards* Landed 300 men at *Chircras*, on the North side, and endeavour'd to Fortifie and provide for a great Body that was to come from *New Spain*, by way of *St. Jago de Cuba*: But the General having notice, sent a Party that Razed the Fort, and kill'd and took almost all the *Spaniards*. Before this time, all the Women and Children were gone to *Cuba*, and only the men and Slaves remained under the Command of the Governour, who skult up and down the Mountains, and lived so wretched a life, that most of his *Negroes* had

had deserted him, and were come in to submit to the *English* General, under the conduct of one *Juan de Bola*, an ingenious Slave, that had from Col. *Doyly* a Commission (as 'twas call'd) to settle with them at *Caymanos* by *St. Jago*, where he Govern'd them, and was afterwards kill'd by some of our Run-away Negroes.

In 1659. the *Spaniards* sent the long expected Body of men, that consisted of about 1200. who Land-
ed and fortified at *Rio Nova*, on the North side; as soon as we had notice, the General himself went thither with about 600 choice men and Volunteers that were embarked on the *Grantbam* a Fifth Rate, and *Blackmore* a Sixth Rate, and some other small Vessels, who Landed the General and his men in the very Port; the next day they Attacked and took the Fort, the most of the *Spaniards* being kill'd and taken in it,

it, which was the bravest and last Action the *English* Army did on *Jamaica*, for after this the *Spaniard* sent no more People or Supplies. But the Governour *Don Christopher* endeavour'd to get off himself. The latter end of this year Col. *Doyly* sent to *Cromwell* 10 or 12 Colours as Marks and Trophies of this Victory. But the Messenger Col. *Barry* found him Dead: so he never had one syllable of any thing that was grateful from the vastest Expence and greatest Design that was ever made by the *English*.

In 1660. there was a Mutiny, for which Col. *Tyson* and Col. *Boymond* was shot to Death.

In 1661. his Majesty sent Col. *Doyly* a Commission for Governour, with order to Disband the Army; upon which he Erects a Civil Government, and People begin to Plant, judging the Island would not be surrendered again to the *Spaniard*.

In 1662. came my Lord *Windsor* a Governour and brought with him a Donative of 20000 l. which the King was pleased to give the Army at their Disbanding. My Lord presently after his Arrival, sent Capt. *Mims* in the *Centurion*, with some Souldiers to take *St. Jago de Cuba*, which they performed with most Remarkable Resolution and Success on their return. My Lord being very sick and uneasie, embarques on the *Bear* for *England*.

Sir *Charles Littleton* in 1633. is Deputed Governour by my Lord *Windsor*; he sent Capt. *Mims* in the *Centurion*, with divers Privateers and Land-men in the Bay of *Campach*, where he bravely enough took the Town, but no great Plunder, neither there nor at *St. Jago*. In Sir *Charles Littleton's* time was *Charles Fort* almost built, the Government form'd, and the first Assembly call'd, and Laws made; But he being sick, and

having left all his Family, was likewise disposed to return, and having the King's Licence for ; as also an Order to Invest the Council with the Power.

In the beginning of 1664. the Council chose Col. *Thomas Lincoln* their President, and Sir *Charles Littleton* made him Commander in chief, which he exercis'd till the Arrival of Sir *Thomas Modyford*.

Sir *Tho. Modyford* came in June, 1664. and a week before him Col. *Edw. Morgan* ; and now People began vigorously to apply themselves to Planting, Sir *Thomas* understanding and encouraging it exceedingly. In the *Griffin* he sent his eldest Son, the Major General, for his Lady : But the Frigate and he was both cast away near the Gulph of *Florida* ; so she came not till the year following. At the beginning of his Government he endeavour'd a Peace with the *Spaniards* : But not being able

able to effect it, he encourages the Privateers; and Capt. *Henry Morgan* having signalized his courage by burning a *Spanish* Admiral that shut him and Capt. *Pennant*, and other Privateers, up in the Bay of *Mari-cano*; Sir *Thomas* made use of him to Imbody the Privateers, which he effects in the year 1668. and Sir *Thomas* makes him Admiral. And that joyning with several *French*, by the assistance of a *Dutch* man, Lands in the Bay, and came over the Mountains by night into the Town of *Porto Bello*, which they surpriz'd and resolutely took the Castle that commanded the Town: and afterwards that which commanded the Harbour, then quitted both, having — pieces of Eight for delivering the Powder, and not Razing their Forts. With this Money he brought the Plague to *Jamaica* that kill'd my Lady *Modyford*, and many People. And in the year following Sir *Thomas* Mo-

Modyford employ'd Major *Beeston* to draw the Privateers together again, to serve under Admiral *Morgan*, which he effected, and they joyning with divers French Vessels went for *Panama*, and bravely took the Fort of *Changra*. But before they came to *Panama*, they found it set on fire by the President, so returned to their Ships; but in beating up to *Jamaica* many Vessels sail'd, so that Men most miserably perish'd on barren Islands and Rocks. By this and such like Designs, many brave men were lost, and no real advantage brought to the Island. And in the year 1670. the Treaty about the West Indies was concluded at *Madera*, and Sir *Thomas Modyford* removed.

Sir *Thomas Lynch* made his Majesties Lieutenant, Governour and Commander in Chief, and arrived at *Jamaica*, June 24. 1671. The same Month he sent Major *William Beeston* to *Cartagena* in the *Assistance*.

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Frigat

Frigat to notify the Peace; and the March following, he made Sir Thomas Modyford a Prisoner (aboard the Frigate) and sent him for England for breaking the Peace with the Spaniards, contrary to his Majesties Express Orders. And five or six Months after Admiral Morgan, on the same account, Sir Thomas Lynch endeavoured to procure a good understanding between the two Nations, according to the Treaty and his Orders, and put to Death. One Jenson a Dutch man, which was the only Privateer ever suffered for all the Murther, Rapine and Violence those dissolute People have committed on the Spaniards. In his time the Portland took a Capers, and the Thomas and Francis, His Majesties Hir'd Ship, and a Privateer, took a Dutch Ship of 544 Negroes, which were more beneficial to the Island than all the Prizes ever brought to it. During the time of his

his Government, many Ships were loaded with the Product of the Island; before, it never one. And in the end of his Government, Land was risen to five times the value it was at in the beginning. Col. *Tasfel* and Mr. *Rogers*, at his command, run a Chain round the Island. An exact Mapp and Survey was sent home by my Lord *Vaughan*: in his time were abundance of Cattel Imported from *Cuba*, which brought down their Price from 12 to 14 *l.* per Head, to 4 and 5 *l.* In his time Fairs and Markets were Erected at *St. Jago, Liguania, Port-Royal, &c.* Sir *Thomas Linch* remitted to the Kings principal Secretary of State, a large and exact State of the Government of *Jamaica*: of the Church, the Laws, the Militia, and Revenue, which was in brief thus:

His Majesty is Sovereign Lord and Proprietor of this Island, in all Writs,

Writs, Commissions and Grants; He is stiled, *King of England, &c. and Lord of Jamaica*; the Governour Represents His Person, and is invested with his Power, being enabled by his Commission under the Great Seal, and directed by his Instruction how to Govern; and it is alwaies during his Majesties pleasure.

Here 12 Councillours are chosen by the Governour, and Constituted in all Emergencies and Causes, like the King's Council here, the which they Resemble, and the House of Lords, because they Sit with the Assembly; the Governour cannot suspend them without giving Advice to the Principal Secretary of the Cause. This Government by practice as well as order from His Majesty, is Assimulated as near as possible to that in *England*, which renders it grateful to the People, who believe they ought to enjoy their Pro-

Property and Native Right, where they are under the King's Dominion, so nothing be inflicted on them but by the course of Law, nor taken from them but by Acts themselves have consented to. Therefore they have by His Majesties Order in *Jamaica* Assemblies that consist of 32 Persons, chosen indifferently by the Freeholders of the 14 Parishes. In these Assemblies the Governour has a Negative Voice: he Calls, Prorogues and Dissolves them at pleasure; the Governour, the Councel, and the Assembly are invested with the Legislative Power, and are Convened to make some little Municipal Laws, proper to the usage of the Island, about Governing Servants, Slaves, Officers, High-waies, Church, Militia, but chiefly to raise Money for the support of the Government. What Laws they make are to be sent into *England*, and to be of force but for two years, unless the King con-

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sent, then perpetual, unless Re-
voked as they were made.

There is but seven Churches in the
Island, that is, one at St. Davids,
Liguaria, Port-Royal, St. Jago, St.
John and Vere. The Governour
seems to be the King's Deputy, or Bi-
shop of London's Suffragan, for he
Presents and Inducts, and the Par-
sons being admitted, every Parish is
bound to allow 100 *l.* per annum, at
the least, *Rate Royal* 200 *l.* St. Jago
130 *l.* by Act of the Assembly made
in Sir *Thomas Lynch* his time, when
only these Parishes above-named
were supply'd.

The Governours Residence was
at St. Jago, more within the Land,
and easier for People to apply them-
selves to him; he named or appoint-
ed all the Officers, only such as the
King made under the Great Seal of
England, as the Secretary of the
Island, that makes all the publique
Dispatches, keeps the Office of In-
rollment.

rollment. And the Marshal, who is the Executive Officer of Justice, in the nature of a Sheriff, Usher of the Black-Rod, and Jaylor, for the Administration of Justice, and better Government of the Parishes. There is Sessions of the Justices Quarterly held at Morant, Lagnania, Port-Royal, St. Jago, St. John Clarendon, St. Elizabeth; every of these Precincts have a particular *Custos Rotulorum* appointed, who with the Justices and other Officers Present, Reform, Examine and punish all Crimes, Disorders and Misdemeanors that are within their Cognizance by the Laws of England, or those of the Island. All Pleas of the Crown and Civil Causes, are heard and Determined in the Grand Court that Sits Quarterly at St. Jago, and thither Errors and Causes are brought from the Inferiour Courts, this being like the Kings-Bench, Court of Exchequer and Assizes in England. In some extraordinary Cases the Go-

vernour

vermour Grants Commissions of Oyer
and Terminer. The Governour is
Chancellor and Keeper of the Great
Seal of the Island, which the King
sent by Sir Charles Littleton to my
Lord Windsor. It's a Cross charged
with four Pines, the Reverse his
Majesty in his Throne, an Indian
kneeling and presenting him. All
publique Commissions and Grants
are seal'd with this Seal. To every
Planter the Governour Grants Thir-
ty Acres per Head, for which he
gives his Warrant, then the Survey-
or of the Precinct within which it
lies, runs it out, and returns it to the
Clerk of the Patents, which draws
the Grant; so 'tis held of the King
in Common, and pays for what Sir
Thomas Modysford Granted 25 s. per
1000. for what Sir Thomas Linch
Granted a half penny per Acre.

By an Act of the Assembly an Of-
fice of Inrollment is Erected, and
kept by the Secretary, where the

Partent and all Deeds and private Writings are Recorded to prevent Law-suits and fraudulent Conveyances, and is in the nature of a Registry. All Actions at Law between Neighbours, are tryed in the Inferiour Courts, which are in the nature of Court Barons here. There's one at *Morant, Liguania, Port-Royal, St. Johns, Clarendon, St. Elizabeth,* and the North side; each Court has its Judge, 12 Assistants, Clerk, Marshal; and any person may plead his own Cause. They hold Pleas of any sum under 20 £. and of greater sums, when they take a *Justiciar* out of the Chancery, which the Governour grants of course; and here all Appeals, with the assistance of some of the Council that sit as the Probate of Wills, Licences for Marriages, &c. are dispatch'd in the Secretarys Office; and the Governour seems to be in the nature of Judge of the Prerogative Court.

At *Port-Royal* is establish'd a Naval Office that takes care of the Entries, dispatches of Vessels, and the observance of their Acts of Navigation.

The Governour is Vice Admiral to his Royal Highness, and has a Commission to Command all his Majesties Ships that come to the Island; and likewise a large Commission to Erect Courts of Admiralty, and exercise all those Maritime powers his Royal Highness hath; so there's at *Port-Royal* a Judge Admiral, with all the needful Officers that proceed in the Court according to the forms of Admiralty used here and in other parts.

The Militia is Commanded by the Governour, according to the power he Reigns from His Majesty and the Laws of the Country, for there's a particular Act that appoints the time of Mustering the Persons, the Arms, and the Places of Rendezvous.

Here's no Souldiers paid by the King; all the Officers are made by the Governour. At *St. Thomas* and *St. Davids* is one Regiment, another at *St. Andrews*, *Port-Royal*, *St. Catherine's*, *St. Johns*, *Clarendon*, *St. Elizabeth*, and *North side*; and in every one of these Regiments is one Troop of Horse; the Company and Troop that is at *St. Jago* wait on the General as his Guards on *Sundays* to Church; and on any other occasion the Regiment at *Port-Royal* keep the Fort there by half a Company at a time. All the Militia here is much more obedient, useful, better Disciplin'd and Arm'd than in *England*.

The Revenue of this Island consists in what is properly the Kings, as *Quit-Rents*, *Fines*, *Forfeitures*, *Esccheats*, *Seizures* that are Collected by His Majesties Officer, and accountable to his Order, and a Revenue paid by the Assembly by an

Impost on Strong Liquors Imported,
and a Tax for Licences for Ale-
houses; the Licences are received
by the Secretary, and the Impost
by such Collectors the Governour
and Council name and appoint;
these, and all that receive any of
the Kings or Publique Money, give
an account thereof to a Treasurer,
who Issues it out according to the
Governours Order, of which he
gives him and the Council an ac-
count once every six Months, and
keeps fair and open Books to shew
the Assembly, or any that desire
to inspect them, that every body
may see the Money not misapply'd,
or ill managed, that they may be
encourag'd thereby to raise more
when needful. In Sir *Thomas Linch*
his time, all the Kings and Countrys
Dues did not amount to 3000 *l.*
per Annum, which was not near suf-
ficient to pay the Governour and
Officers Sallarys, and maintain the

Forts, and defray other contingent Charges.

This was the manner of Government and State of the Island of Jamaica, when Sir Thomas Lynch was remanded thence in 1675.

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Sir Henry Morgan's

VOYAGE

TO

Panama,

1670.

LONDON,

Printed for *Thomas Malthus* at the
Sun in the *Poultry*, 1683.

Sir Henry Morgan's

VOYAGE

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1670.

LONDON,

Printed for Thomas Mathews at the
Sun in the Piazza, 1683.

Sir Henry Morgans Voyage to Panama, 1670.

At a Council held at St. Jago Delavega the 29th day of June, 1670. by Adjournment, Present,

- His Excellency Sir Tho. Modyford
Baronet, Governour,
Lieutenant General James Modyford,
Major General Thomas Modyford,
Lieutenant Collonel Thomas Ballard,
Lieutenant Collonel John Cope,
Lieutenant Collonel Richard Hope,
Lieutenant Collonel Robert Bindles,
Lieutenant Collonel William Ivy,
Major Thomas Fuller,
Major Anthony Collier.

W Hereas it evidently appeared to this Board, by a Copy of a Commission sent his Excellency by the

Honourable William Berk, Governor of Quariza, that the Queen Regent of Spain did by her Shadula, dated at Madrid the 20th of April 1664. Comanded her respective Governours in the Indies, to make open War against the Subjects of our Sovereign Lord the King in these Parts; and also that the Governour of St. Iago, of Cuba, hath executed the same by granting Commissions of War against us; and lately in a most Hostile manner Landed his Men in three several places on the North side of this Island, marching as far as he durst into the Country, burning all the Houses they came at, killing and taking Prisoners; all the Inhabitants they could meet with, and now lately they appeared with three Ships on the South side of this Island at Michaels-hole, within eight Leagues of our chief Harbour, and came near the Shore full of Men; but finding the Inhabitants prepared for them, went out again; and the next day Landed at Paratee Bay,

18 Leagues to Lee-ward, and there
 burnt two Houses; and that divers of
 the rest of the Spanish Governours have
 also granted Commissions, and are le-
 vying of Forces against us, and have,
 as we are credibly informed, made St.
 Jago of Cuba their present Magazine
 and their Rendezvous, where their pre-
 sent Forces are to unite and embody, for
 the speedy Invasion of this Island;
 which intention, if it be suffered to
 ripen so far, as that the Enemy be ena-
 bled to Land their Forces in this
 Island; we shall be enforced to quit the
 present care of our Plantations, and
 attend on the Enemies motion, where-
 by our said Plantation will run to ruin,
 our Cattle and other Stock run wild, our
 Slaves take the Woods; and although
 by chance of War Conquers, put to be-
 gin the World again, to our insupporta-
 ble loss, and most infinite damage to his
 Majesties Service.

And whereas His Majesty hath out
 of his most Princely fore-sight and
 great

great care of us, directed in his last Articles of Royal Instructions, which his Excellency hath been pleased on this extraordinary occasion to communicate to this Board in these words:

As, forasmuch as there are many things incident to that Government there, for which it is not easie for us to prescribe such Rules and Directions for you as our service, and the benefit of that Island may require, instead of them you are with the Advice of the Council, to take care therein as fully and effectually as if you were instructed by us, of which extraordinary causes giving us due information, you shall receive farther satisfaction from us as our Service shall require; In discharge therefore of that great trust which is by that Instruction put in us by His Majesties Council of this Place, and in this great and urgent necessity, we humbly advise and pray your Excellency, for the reasonable prevention of these impending Evils. It may Ordain, and be it so Ordained

by his Excellency, and His Majesties Council now Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That Commission be granted to Admiral Henry Morgan, to be Admiral and Commander in Chief of all the Ships of War belonging to this Harbour, and of all the Officers, Souldiers and Seamen belonging to the same, requiring him with all possible speed to draw into one Fleet, and with them to put to Sea for the security of the Coast of this Island, and of the Merchants Ships, and other Vessels Trading to and about the same. And to Attain, Seiz and Destroy all the Enemies Vessels that shall come within his reach; and also for destroying the Stores, Magazines laid up for this War, and disposing such Forces as are or may be brought together for prosecuting the same. That he have power to Land in the Enemies Country as many of his Men as he shall judge needful; and with them to March to such places as he shall be informed the said Magazines or
Forces

Forces are, and them accordingly take, destroy, and dispose of; and to do and perform all manner of Exploits which may tend to the preservation and quiet of this Island, being His Majesties chief Interest in the Indies. And that for the better Government of the said Fleet, Officers, Souldiers and Seamen, he have power to execute Marshal Law, according to the Article of War already made, or which hereafter shall be made by his Excellency, the same having been first published unto them. And it is further Ordained, in regard there is no other pay for the encouragement of the said Fleet, That they shall have all the Goods and Merchandises that shall be gotten in this Expedition, to be divided amongst them, according to their usual Rules; and for their better encouragement to engage in this so necessary Service. It is further Ordained, by the Authority aforesaid, That no person already belonging to the said Fleet shall be molested for his Debts,

but

but are hereby protected until further Order, of which the Provost Marshal is to take notice of at his peril.

C. Atkinson, Cl. C.

Sir Thomas Modyford Baronet, Governour of His Majesties Island of Jamaica, Commander in Chief of all His Majesties Forces within the said Island and in the Islands thereunto Adjacent, Vice Admiral to his Royal Highness James Duke of York, in the American Seas.

To Admiral Henry Morgan Esq^r
Greeting:

WHereas the Queen Regent of Spain, hath by her Royal Shadula, dated at Madrid the 20th of Apr. 1670. Commanded her respective Governours in the Indies, to publish and make open Wars against

our

our Sovereign Lord the King in these Parts. And whereas the Col. *Pedro Baijonaii billa uneba* Captain General of the Province of *Paragnay*, and Governour of the City of *St. Jago de Cuba*, and its Province, hath executed the same, and lately in a most Hostile and barbarous manner landed his men on the North side of this Island, and entred a small way into the Country, firing all the Houses they came at, killing or taking Prisoners all the Inhabitants they could meet with; and whereas the rest of the Governours in these Parts, have granted Commissions for executing the like Hostility against us, and are diligently gathering Forces together to be sent to *St. Jago of Cuba*, their General Rendezvous and place of Magazine; and from thence as the most opportune place, to be transported for a thro Invasion and final Conquest (as they hope) of this Island, for preventi-
on.

on of which their mischievous Intentions, in discharge of that great trust which His Gracious Majesty hath placed in me, I do by vertue of full Power and Authority in such Cases from his most Excellent Majesty, and his Royal Highness *James Duke of York*, His Majesties Lord High Admiral, derived unto me, and out of the great confidence I have in the good conduct, courage and fidelity of you the said *Henry Morgan*, as also of your great Experience you have in Marshal Affairs, both by Land and Sea, and by the advice and consent of His Majesties Council, constitute and appoint you the said *Henry Morgan* to be Admiral and Commander in Chief of all the Ships, Barques and other Vessels now fitted, or hereafter shall be fitted for the publick Service and defence of this Island, and also of the Officers, Souldiers and Scamen, which are or shall be put upon the same

same, requiring you to use your best endeavours, to get with the Vessels into one Body or Fleet, and cause them to be well Man'd, fitted, arm'd and victualled, and by the first opportunity, wind and weather, permitting to put to Sea for the Guard and Defence of the Coast of this Island, and of all Vessels trading to or about the same; and in order thereunto, to use your best endeavours to surprize, take, sink, disperse and destroy all the Enemies Ships or Vessels, which shall come within your view; and also for preventing the intended Invasion against this place. You are hereby further Authorized and required, in case you and your Officers in your Judgment find it possible or feazable to Land, and attain the said Town of St. Jago de Cuba, or any other place belonging to the Enemies, where you shall be informed the Magazines and Stores for this War are laid up

or where any Rendezvous for their Forces to Imbody, are appointed, and there to use your best endeavour for the Seizing the said Stores, and to take, kill and disperse the said Forces. And all Officers, Soldiers and Seamen, which are or shall be belonging to or Embarked upon the said Vessels, are hereby strictly enjoyned both by Sea and Land, to obey you as their Admiral and Commander in Chief in all things as becometh them; and you your self are to observe and follow all such Orders as you shall from time to time receive from His most Excellent Majesty, his Royal Highness, or my self. Given under my Hand and Seal of Arms this 22d of July, and in the 22d year of our Soveragin Lord King *Charles* the Second, *Anno Dom. 1670.* By Command of his Excellency *Thomas Modyford,*
Cary Helier, Regist. of the Admiralty.

In-

Instructions for Admiral Henry Morgan Esq; delivered him the 2d of July 1670. together with his Commission.

YOU will with these Instructions receive my Commission which you are enjoyned with all Expedition to publish and put in due Execution, according to the full extent and import of the same, for the accomplishing whereof, you shall have all the assistance this Island can give you.

2. You are to make known unto me what strength you can possible make, what your want may be that on a due Calculation of both, we may supply you with all possible speed.

3. You are to take notice and advise your Fleet and Souldiers that you are upon the old pleasing Account of no purchase no pay, and therefore

therefore that all which is got, shall be divided amongst them according to accustomed Rules.

4. In case you shall find it prudential, as by your Commission you are directed to attain St. Jago of Cuba, and that God blessing you with Victory, you are hereby directed, in case you do it without any considerable hazards, to keep and make good the place and Country thereabout. until you have advised me of our success, and received my farther Orders touching the same, lest your sudden quitting, and their as sudden returning beget us new work, and put us on new charges and hazards for the second defeating.

5. In order to this you are to proclaim mercy and enjoyment of Estates and liberty of Customs to all the Spaniards, that will submit and give assurance of his Loyalty to His Majesty, and Liberty to all the Slaves that will come in; and to such

as by any good service may deserve the same, you are to give notice to their fugitive Masters Plantations to be divided amongst them as rewards for the same, & make them sufficient Grants in Writing, both for their Liberties and Estates, reserving to the Crown of *England* the fourth part of the produce to be yearly paid for the yearly maintenance of such Forces as shall defend these parts.

but 6. In case you find that course to take approveable effect, you are then as much as will stand with the same to preserve the Houses, Sugar-works and Canes; but if otherwise it appear to you, that in reason you cannot make good the place for any long time, and that the Spaniards and Slaves are deaf to your Proposals, you are then with all Expedition, to destroy or burn all Habitations, and leave it as a Wilderness, putting the Men-Slaves to the Sword, and making the Women-Slaves Prisoners

soners to be brought hither, and sold for account of your Fleet and Army, such of the men also that cannot speak *Spanish*. Or any new Negro, you may preserve for the same account; or if any Ships present, to carry them for *New-England* or *Virginia*, you may send them all on the same Account.

7. You are to enquire what usage our Prisoners have had, and what Quarter hath been given by the Enemy to such of ours as have fallen under their power, and being well informed, you are to give the same, or rather as our custom is, to exceed in Civility and Humanity, endeavouring by all means to make all sorts of People sensible of your Moderation and good Nature, and your inaptitude and loathsomeness to spill the blood of man.

8. You have hereby power to execute Marshal Law, according to such Military Laws as have been made

made by me, and the Laws made by Act of Parliament for the Government of the Fleet, which I approve of as fitting for the Service; and hereby Authorize you to put them in Execution against such as shall offend you, having first published the said Laws unto them, that none may pretend ignorance.

9. If any Ship or Ships shall present, which have not any Commission, you are hereby impowered to grant Commissions to them according to the form I have used, taking security of 1000^l. Bond for the performance of the same.

10. What Ships in this Expedition you shall keep with you under your Command, and them order and dispose for the best improvement of this Service, not suffering the takers or pretenders to sell them until they come into their Commission Port.

11. In regard many things may happen in this Action which cannot be by me fore-seen and provided for in these Instructions, therefore all such Matters are left to your well known prudence and conduct, referring it to you that are in the place, to do therein what shall be needful ; thus wishing you good success, and this Island happy thereby, I remain

St. Jago. Delav. Your faithful Friend

12 July 1670. and Servant,

By his Excel. Tho. Modyford.
Command.

Cory Helier Reg. of the Admiralty.

E A

A true Account and Relation of the last Expedition against the Spaniard, by vertue of a Commission given unto H. Morgan by his Excell. Sir Tho. Modyford Governor General of His Majesties Island of Jamaica, with the advice and approbation of His Majesties Honourable Council fully Assembled; the prosecution of which I humbly here present.

His Commission bearing date the 22 of July 1670. the tenour of which was to fight with, take or destroy all the Ships that I should meet withal belonging to the subjects of his Catholick Majesty in the *American* Seas, as also to Land on the Island of *Cuba*, attempt the City of *St. Jago* upon the said Island, if himself and the Commanders find it feazible and farther more to Land in any of the Dominions of his said Catholique Majesty in *America*, and to attempt

take or surprize by force of Arms any of his said Catholique Majesties Cities, Towns, Forts, or Fortresses where he should by any intelligences be advised that they were storing up or making Magazines of Arms, Ammunition, or Provisions, or levying any men for the propagating or maintaining of this War against his Majesties Island of *Jamaica*.

1670. In order whereunto they sailed from *Port-Royal* the 14th of *August*, with 11 Sail of Vessels, and 600 men, and having rounded the Island, we arrived at the Isle of *Ash*, the place of Rendezvous the 2 of *September* following, from whence we having no Advice of the course of the Enemy or their design, we dispatched away Vice Admiral *Collier* the sixth of the same Month, with six Sail of Vessels, and 350 men, to go for the Course of the *Main* to get Prisoners for Intelligence for the better steering our

Courfe and mahaging our design,
for the moſt of his Majesties Honor
and Service, and the ſafety of Ja-
maica.

The laſt of September arrived to
us at the Ile of Aſh, Capt. John Mor-
ris, who brought with him Imanuel
Riveras Veffel of eight Guns, who
burnt the Coaſt of Jamaica, having
taken him on the Coaſt of Cuba, and
win her three original Commiſſions,
two of which they ſent his Excellency;
the 7th of October following ſo vio-
lent a Storm happened in the Har-
bour that drove all the Fleet aſhore
except the Admirals Veffel, then
conſiſting of 11 Sail; all of which,
except three, were got off again and
made ſerviceable.

In this Month arrived here three
French Veffels, and conditioned to
ſail under our Flag, and in Novem-
ber arrived ſeven ſail more from Ja-
maica. Now being of force enough
to attempt St. Jago, we examined

gn, some of our own men, who had
nor been lately there Prisoners; and al-
Ja- so those Spaniards that were taken in
to *Immanuel Rivers*: One of our men in
particular, Captain *Richard Powell*,
Captain of the Prize that was *Ri-*
ver's Ship, who had not been above
30 daies from *St. Jago*, declared that
time of year being Winter, and be-
ing but one landing place, and that
strongly fortified, it was impossible
for us to attempt that place without
the hazard of the whole Party, and
the certain loss of the most, if not
all our Vessels, by foul weather;
all the knowing Prisoners examined,
ch, affirming the same, upon which we
nd relinquished that Design.

The 20th of the same Month Vice
ree Admiral *Collier* returned from the
to *Main* with good quantities of pro-
visions, and two of the Enemies Vef-
Ja- sels, one of which called the *Galer-*
gh *deene*, was assistant to *Riveras* in the
ned burning the Coast of *Jamaica*, and

in her were 38 Prisoners, who the 29th of the same Month were examined, and what was said by two of the most sensiblest of them reduc'd into English is as followeth :

Nov. the 29. 167c.

The Deposition of *Marcus de Cuba*, Spaniard, Master Pilot of the *Galerdeene* Prize, born at the *Grand Canaries*, aged 47 years or thereabouts, being disposeth saith,

That he did see the People at *Carthage* Listed and all in Arms offensive against the English. And farther saith, that several Spanish Ships have had and now have Commissions from the president of *Panama*, named (*Don Juan Perez de Gusman*) and that they have taken several Englishmen, and that the last Spaniard have by the said President great encouragement against the Island of *Jamaica*, and the more by reason of a Fleet fitted out of old Spain for those parts, under the

the Command and Conduct of one (Don Alonso) and further saith not.

Sworn the day and year above written *Coram.*

Henry Morgan, and the rest of the Officers of the Fleet.

Nov. 29. 1670.

The Deposition of *Lucas Peroz* a Seaman, born at *Palma*, aged 31 years or thereabouts, being disposeth saith,

That he did see the People at Carthagena, some of them in Arms, others Listing of themselves; and two Ships ready fitted against Jamaica, one with 18, and the other with 12 Guns; and also that the President of Panama hath granted several Commissions against the English, by vertue of which, several English Ships hath been taken, and further saith not.

Sworn the day and year above written *Coram.*

H. Morgan and the rest of the Officers of the Fleet.

Upon *December* the 22d Commanded all the Captains on board me being 37 in number, and demanded their advice what place was fittest to attain for His Majesties Honour, and preservation of *Jamaica*; and to put the greater curb to the Insolencies of the Enemy; in answer to which they all unanimously agreed on *Panama*, as by their resolutions under their hand in these words appears.

On Board the *Satisfaction*
Frigat, Dec. 2. 1670.

Honoured Sir,

WE having seriously considered of what place may prove advantageous for the safety of the English, and more especially for the security of his Majestys Island of *Jamaica*, to prevent the Invasion of the Spaniards, it being referred by the rest of the Commanders in the Fleet in Gene-

ral to us whose Names are here under written; to pitch upon a place that we thought might be most feasible and just to take for the good of Jamaica, and Honour of our Nation; do all of us conclude it stands most for the good of Jamaica, and safety of us all to take Panama, the President thereof having granted several Commissions against the English, to the great annoyance of Jamaica and our Merchant Men, as by the Oaths of two Spaniards, have been made most evidently appear.

This is the Judgment and

Resolution of

Lieutenant Col. Joseph Bradley,

Richard Norman,

Thomas Harrison,

Robert Delander,

John Harmonson,

John Galoone,

John Pyne,

Dego Moleene,

Vice Admiral Ed. Collier,

Lawrence Prince

John Morris,

Thomas Rogers,

Cha. Swan,

Hen. Wills,

Richard Ludbury,

Clement Simmons.

To Henry Morgan Esq; Admiral and
Commander in Chief of His Maje-
sties Fleet belonging to the Island
of Jamaica, for this present Expe-
dition.

TO the which the Admiral con-
sented, and having called the
Captains again on Board to consult
of the manner of carrying on that
attempt, and whereby to find Pri-
soners to be guides for *Panama*, it
was voted that Providence being the
Kings Antient propriety, and most
of the people there being sent from
Panama, that no place could be
more fit.

December the 8th we sailed, and the 14th arrived at *Providence* by 8 of the Clock in the morning, and by two in the Afternoon were possessed of the great Island without resistance; the 15th, sent a Summons to the Governour to deliver the little Island, who willingly submitted to that he might have good Quarters, and Transportation to any part of the *Main*, which was granted and duly performed; but four of his Souldiers took up Arms with us, and became our Guides; and by them understanding the Castle of *Changra* blocked our way, the Admiral called a Councel of all the chief Captains, where it was determined to attain the Castle of *Changra*; and forthwith there was dispatched 470 men in 3 Ships, under the Command of Lieutenant Col. *Joseph Bradly*, with 3 Captains and 4 Lieutenants, and upon the 27th were safely landed within four Miles of the Castle by twelve
of

of the Clock, and by two had made their approach one of the other, and by three into Trenches where they continued fighting till eight the next Morning, and then had returned *re infecta*; if in playing of their Granadoes, they had not by good fortune set a Guard-house on fire that stood upon the Walls, which caused a breach, where our men couragiously stormed, and the Enemy as bravely defended it to the last Man, refusing Quarters, which cost them the lives of 360 men, and of our side was lost 30. out-right, one Capt. and one Lieutenant, and 76 wounded, whereof the brave *Bradly* was one, with two Lieutenants, who died within ten daies after their wounds, to the grief of himself and all in general.

Jan. 2. the Adm. arrived with the whole Fleet, and understood that the Enemy lay with Forces to endeavour the taking of the Castle, whereupon

upon he gave order for the Fleet to follow him into the Harbor, but had the ill fortune to be cast away the Ship that he was in, and four more, but saved the men; the rest being come in fell to preparing to go up the River, where they understood the Enemy had entrenched themselves, and had six several retreating Breast-works upon the River.

Whereupon the Adm. gave order that 7 Sail of lesser Vessels should be rigged to go up the River, and filled them with Men and great Guns; and left to Guard the Castle and the Ships 300 men, under the Command of Captain *Richard Norman*. Monday the 9th we began our march 1400 men in the said 7 Vessels, and 36 Boats and Cannons.

Upon the 12th Instant we got to the first Entrenchment, where the Enemy had lately quitted it, and set all on Fire, as they did all the rest, without striking a stroke for it, and there

there was forced to leave our Ships and Boats with 200 men to Guard them under the Command of Captain *Robert Delander*, and betook our selves to the wild Woods, where was no path for 24 Miles, but what we cut. The 14th we arrived within two Miles of *Venta Cruce*, which was the Landing place, where was a very narrow and dangerous passage, where the Enemy thought to put a stop to our further proceeding, but were presently routed by the forlorn, Commanded by Captain *Thomas Rogers*; the rest of our men never firing shot, and without any loss, saving three men slightly wounded; but the Enemies loss we could never learn. *January* the 15th we arrived at *Venta Cruce*, which is a very fine Village, and the place where they Land and Embarque all the Goods that comes and goes to *Panama*, where we thought we might be relieved, having marched three daies

daies without Victuals, but found it as the rest, all on Fire, and they fled.

The 16th we began our March, the Enemy constantly galling us with Ambuscades and small Parties, and we still beating of them for a League together, although they had all the advantage that could be of us, the way being so narrow that we could but march 4 a breast, and such a deep hollow, that the Enemy lay over our heads; about noon that day we got to the *Savanes* safe, with the loss of three men killed outright, and six or seven wounded; and of the Enemy 20 killed, and one Captain, besides many wounded, we marched three Miles further, and then took up our Quarters to refresh our men, and thanked them for that daies service. The 17th we began our March forward, but had no opposition, and about nine of the Clock in the Morning, saw that de-

desired place the South Seas, and likewise a good parcel of Cattle and horses, whereupon the G. comanded a general haſt to be made, and our men killed Horſes and Beef enough to ſerve them all; about four of the Clock in the afternoon, our men having reſreſhed themſelves, we marched again, and about five the ſame day we came in ſight of the Enemy, where he lay in Batavia with 2100 Foot and 600 Horſe, but finding the day far ſpent, we thought it not fit to engage, but took up our Quarters within three Miles of them, where we lay very quiet, not being ſo much as once alarm'd. The next morning being the 18. betimes in the morning, the Gen. gave order to draw our men in Batavia, and it was accordingly performed, and they were drawn in the form of a *Tertia*; the Vant Guard was led by Lieutenant Col. *Lawrence Prince*, and Major *John Morris*, they
Being

being in number 300 men, the body containing 600; the Right wing was led by the Gen. and the left by Col. *Ed. Collier*, the rear-ward of the 300 was Commanded by Col. *Bledry Morgan*; after having viewed our men, and a little encouraged them, the G. commanded the Officers every man should repair to his Charge, the Enemy being drawn at such advantage, they still kept their Station; although often provoked, yet would not stir from their Ground, which we presently perceived, and gave order that our men should wheel their bodies to the left, and endeavour to gain a Hill that was hard by, which, if gained, we should have forc'd the Enemy to fight to their disadvantage, by reason he could not bring out of his great body more men to fight at a time, than we could out of our small body, and likewise that we should have the advantage both of Wind
and

and Sun. The Officers putting this Command in execution, and the Hill, and a dry Gut accordingly gained, the Enemy was forced to fight upon, their long March having not room to wheel his Battel, by reason of a Bogg that was drawn behind on purpose (as he thought) to entrap us, but we taking another ground; in the end proved a snare to himself, whereupon one *Francisco Detarro*, gave the Charge with his Horse upon the Vant Guard, and so furiously that he came upon the full speed, we having no Pikes, gave order that they should double their Ranks to the Right, and close their Files to the Right and Left inward to their close order, but his career could not be stopt till he lost his life in the front Rank of our Vant-Guard, upon which the Horse wheel off to the Right, and their Foot advanced to try their Fortunes, but it proved like their fellows, for we being

ing ready with the main Battel to receive them, gave them such a warm welcom, and pursued so close that every one thought it best to retreat, but they were so closely plyed by our left Wing, who could not come to Engage at first, by reason of the Hill, that the Enemies retreat came to plain running. Although they did work such a Stratagem that hath been seldom or never heard of, that is when the Foot Engaged in the Flank, he attempted to drive two Drovers of Cattel of 1500 apiece into the Right and Left Angles of the Reer, but all came to one effect, and helped nothing for their flight to the City, where they had 200 fresh men, and two Forts, one with six Brass Guns, the other with eight, and the Streets Barricadoed, and great Guns in every Street, which in all amounted to 32 brass Guns, but instead of fighting he commanded the City to be fired, and his chief

Forts

Fort to be blown up, the which was in such hast that he blew up forty of his Souldiers in it, we followed into the Town, where, in the Market-place they made some resistance, and fired some great Guns, killed us four men, and wounded five. At three of the Clock in the afternoon we had quiet possession of the City although on fire, with no more loss on our side in this daies work than five men killed, and ten wounded. And of the Enemy about 400 where we were all forced to put the fire out of the Enemies Houses; but it was in vain, for by 12 at night it was all consumed that might be called the City; but of the Subburbs, there was saved 2 Churches, and about 300 Houses; thus was consumed that famous and antient City *Panama*, which is the greatest Mart for Silver and Gold in the whole World, for it receives all the Goods into it that comes from old *Spain* in the

the King's great Fleet, and likewise delivers to the Fleet all the Silver and Gold that comes from the Mines of *Pern* and *Potazi*. Here in this City we stayed 28 daies, making daily Incurfions upon the Enemy by Land for 20 Miles round about, without having so much as one Gun shot at us in anger, although we took in this time near 3000 Prisoners of all sorts, and kept likewise Barques in the South Seas, cruising and fetching of Prisoners that had fled to the Islands with their Goods and Families.

Feb. 14. we began our March towards our Ships, with all our Prisoners; and the next day came to *Venta Cruce* about 2 in the afternoon, which is from *Panama* five English Leagues, where we stayed refreshing our selves till the 24th. the 26th we came to *Changra*, where the Plunder was divided amongst the Souldiers and Seamen, which amounted to about

about 30000 l. The fixth of March we fired the Castle, spiked the Guns, and began our Voyage for *Jamaica*, where some are arrived, and the rest daily expected. The reason that there was no more Wealth, was because they had two Months notice of us, and had Embarked most of their Treasure into Ships, and sent them to *Lima* in *Peru*; one Ship wrsladen with Gold, Silver and precious Stones, that contained 700 Tuns, and one of 300 Tuns.

Jan. 31. 1671.

By Command

John Peeke Secretary,

At

At a Council held at St. Jago the 31
of May 1671.

Present,

His Excellency Sir *Theo. Modyford*

Baronet, Governour,

Lieutenant Col. *John Cope*,

Lieutenant Col. *Robert Brindley*,

Lieutenant Col. *William Ivy*,

Major *Cha. Whitfield*,

Major *Antho. Collier*,

Capt. *Henry Moleworth*,

Admiral *Henry Morgan* gave the
Governour and Council a Relation
of a Voyage to *Panama*, who gave
him many thanks for the Execution
of his late Commission, and ap-
proved very well of his acting.

This is a true Copy of the Record,

Cha. Atkinson, C. C.

The

The Deposition of John Peeke Gentleman, aged 30. years or thereabouts, taken before the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Linch Knight, Governour of Jamaica, this 3d day of April 1682.

The Deponent saith that he was Secretary to Admiral Henry Morgan all the Panama Voyage, and that he wrote all his Letters, and saw those that were sent to the said Admiral from Sir Thomas Modyford, or any other person in Jamaica, that he was present when the two Spaniards, Marcus de Cuba, and Lucas Perez were sworn on board the Satisfaction, and that upon their deposition, it was resolved by the Commanders that they would attain Panama, and that Sir Thomas Modyford had knowledge of the Design by a Ship that was sent on purpose, and that Col. Bledry Morgn
came

Came to the fleet in a Sloop that departed from Jamaica, ten days after the arrival of the said Ship, and that Sr. Thomas Mudyford in his Letter which he sent by the Sloop gave no Countermand at all. And this deponent further saith, that this is a true Copy of the Journal which was delivered to the Council the 13 of May, for which they gave him thanks and ordered it should be recorded. And this deponent further remembers that the Sloop which came to them and brought Sr. Thomas Mudyfords letter, in answer to these which were sent upon the advice they gave of their resolutions for Panama, arrived three days before we marched for the City, and further, this Depo-
nent saith not.

Sworn Coram this

John Peeke

3 day of April,

1672.

Tho. Lynch.

Came to the fleet in a sloop that de-
parted from Jamaica ten days after
the arrival of the said ship, and that
Sr. Thomas Mundyford in his letter
which he sent by the sloop gave no
mention of it at all. And this deponent
further said, that this is a true copy
of the Journal which was delivered to
the Council the 13 of May, for which
they gave him thanks and ordered it
should be recorded. And this deponent
further remembered that the sloop which
came to them and brought Sr. Thomas
Mundyford's letter, in answer to the
which were sent upon the advice they
gave of their resolutions for Panama,
arrived three days before we marched
for the City, and further, this Depo-
nent said not.

Sworn Coram this John Becke

3 dayes April

1672.

Tho. Lynch.

A short account of the Life of Christopher Collumb or Columbus the first Discoverer of Jamaica.

Columbus was born at Cugnero, or (as some say) at Nervi, in the Territory of Genoa; he was a Mariner from a Child, and traded into Syria, and other parts of the East. After this he became a Master in making Sea Charts, and went to Portugal to Learn their Navigations on the Coast of Africa.

The Spaniards who Envy the Honour of the Discovery of the New World to a stranger, Report that a certain Caravel sailing in the Ocean by a strong East Wind, long continuing was carried to a Land unknown, which was not expres'd in the Mapps and Cards, it was much Longer in Returning than in Going, and arriving, had none left
F 2 alive

alive but the Pilot, and three or four Marriners, the Rest being Dead of Famine and other Extremities, of which also the Remnant perish'd in fews days, leaving to *Collumbus* (then the Pilots Host) their papers, and some grounds of this Discovery ; the time place, Country and name of the man, is Uncertain ; some Esteem this pilot an *Andaluzian*, and that he traded at *Madera* when this besel ; some a *Biscaine*, and that his traffick was in *England* and *France* ; and some a *Portugal* ; that traded at the *Mina* ; some say he arrived in *Portugal*, others at *Madera*, or at one of the *Azores* ; all agree that he Died in the house of *Christopher Collumbus*, it is most Likely at *Madera*. This Relation as it hath no witness to prove it, the whole company being dead, nor any good circumstances, so the most look on it to be a fable and *Spanish* trick, envying a foraigner and *Italian*

lian that Glory to be the first Finder of the *Indies*, and the most Judicious and sincere of the *Spaniards* themselves esteem but a tale, as appears by the Testimony of *Gorsalo Fernando De Omedo* in his Summary, and more fully in his General History of the *Indies* they shew, and and so doth he which then Lived in the Court of *Spain*; *Peter Martir* another Cause that mov'd *Collumbus* to this Discovery and not that Pilots paper or Reports; for he being a Mariner used to Sea from his youth; and sailing from *Cales* to *Portugal*, observed that at certain seasons of the year the winds used to blow from the West, which continued in that Manner a long time together, and believing that they came from some Coast beyond the Sea; he busied his mind so much therewith, that he Resolved to make some tryal and proof thereof. When he was now forty years old he propounded

his purpose to the Senate of *Genoa*; undertaking if they would lend him Ships he would find a way by the West, unto the Island of Spices, but they Rejected his proposals as Idle fancies.

Columbus frustrate of his hopes at *Genoa*, yet leaves not his Resolution but goeth to *Portugal*; and Communicates this Matter with *Alphonso* King of *Portugal*, but finding no Entertainment to his suit, he sends his Brother *Bartholomew Collumbus* to King *Henry* the seventh of *England* to sollicit him in the Matter, while, himself passed into *Spain* to Implore the Aid of the *Castillian* herein.

Bartholomew in his Voyage to *England*, unfortunately fell into the hands of Pirates, which Robbed him and his company, and forced him to sustain himself with making of Sea Cards; and having gotten somewhat about him, presents a Map of the World to King *Henry*; with his
Bro-

Brothers offer of Discovery, which the King Gladly accepted, and sent for him into *England*. But he had speed of his suit before in *Spain*, and by that King and Queen was employ'd according to his Request, for coming from *Lisbon* to *Pallos di Moguer*, and then conferring with *Martin Alonso Pinzon*, an expert Pilot, and Frier *Jo. Perez*, a good Cosmographer; he was Counsel'd to acquaint these with his project; the Duke De *Medina Sidonia* and of *Medina Celi*, which yielding him not Credit, the Frier Counsel'd him to go to Court, and wrote in his Behalf to Fryer *Fernandi Di Telavera* the Queens Confessor.

Christopher Collumbus came to the Court of *Castile*, Anno 1486. and found cold welcome to his suit at the hands of the King and Queen busied with Hot Wars in *Granada*; whence they expel'd the *Moors*; and thus remain'd he in Contempt

as a Man meanly Cloathed, without other patron then a poor Frier, save that *Alonso Di quintalignia* gave him his Diet, who also at the last procured him Audience of the Bishop of *Toledo*; by whose Mediation he was brought before the King and Queen; who gave him favourable Countenance and promis'd to Dispatch him when they had ended the wars of *Granada*, which also they performed. Thus *Columbus* is set forth with three *Caravals* at the Kings charges, who, because his treasure was then spent in the Wars, Borrow'd 16000 Duckets of *Lavis De Sanct Angelo*; and on Fryday the 3 of *August*, in the year of our Lord 1492 in a Ship call'd the *Gallega*, accompanied with the *Pinta* and *Ninna*; in which the *Pinzors* Brethren went as pilots, with the Number of 120 persons or thereabouts, set sail for *Gomera*; one of the *Canary Islands*; and having there Refresh'd him-

himself followed his Discovery; after many Days he Incountered with an Herby Sea which looked like a green Field, so thick that he could scarce see the water, which not a little amazed the Spaniards and had caused their Return, had not the sight of some Birds promis'd them Land not far of. He taught the Spaniards to observe the Sun and Pole in their Navigation, which till this voyage they had not used nor known.

But the Spaniard after three and thirty days sailing, Desperate of success, Mutined and threaten'd to cast Collumbus into the Sea; disdaining much that a stranger a Genovis had so Abused them: but he pacified their Enraged fury with Mild Speeches and Gentle promise. On the eleventh day of October one Rodrigo De Triana espied and cryed, Land, Land, the best Musick that might be, Especially to Collumbus.

bus; who to satisfy the *Spaniards* Im-
 portunitie had promis'd the day be-
 fore, that if no Land appear'd in 3
 Days he would Return. One the
 Night before had Descried fire,
 which Kindled in him some hope of
 great Reward at the Kings Hand
 when he Returned into *Spain*; But
 being herein frustrate he Burn'd in
 so such a flame as that it consumed
 Both Humanity and Christianity in
 him, and in the Agony of Indigna-
 tion made him Leave his Country
 and Faith; and Revolt to the *Moor*s,
 But *Callumbus*, how can I but Re-
 member, but Love, but Admire,
 sweetly may those Bones Rest;
 Sometimes the pillars of that Tem-
 ple where so Divine a spirit Resided,
 which neither want of former Ex-
 ample nor publique Discourage-
 ments of Domestique and foreign
 States, nor private Insultation of
 proud *Spaniards*, nor length of time,
 which generally Devoureth the
 and 2 F best

The Life of Collumbus. 807

best Resolutions, nor the unequal
plains of Huge unknown Seas, nor
Grassy Fields in *Neptunes* Lap, nor In-
fortunate Whispering, Murruring,
threatning of enraged companions
could daunt. O name *Collon*, wor-
thy to be named to the Worlds end;
which to the Worlds end hast con-
ducted *Collonizers*; or may I call thee
Collumbus, for thy Dove-like simpli-
city and patience; the true *Collumbus*
or Pillar whereon the knowledge of
the new World is founded; the true
Christopher, which with more then
Giant-like force and Fortitude, hast
Carried Christ his name and Religi-
on through unknown Seas, to un-
known Lands, which we hope & pray
that it may be more Refined than
Popish Superstition, and Spanish
pride will yet suffer. Now let the
Antients no Longer Mention *Nep-
tune*, *Minos*, *Erethras* or *Dardanus*,
to all which Divers authors Diversly
Ascribe the Invention of Navigation.
Missians, *Enriens*, *Tajians* vail your
bon-

bonnets, strike your Top-sail to this *Indian* Admiral, that deserveth the Top-sail indeed, by aspiring to the top that sailing could Aim at in Discovering another World; Let *Spaniard, French, England and Dutch* Resound thy name, or his name rather, whose name who can tell, Psal. 30. 4. that would acquaint thee and the World by the news of a new World.

But lest we drown our selves in this Sea of Extasie and Admiration, let us go on shore with *Collumbus*, in this new discover'd *Island*, and first methinks I see the *Spaniards* yesterday in Mutiny, now as far Distracted in Contrary passions, some gazing with greedy eyes on the Desired Land, some with tears of Joy not able to see that which the Joy of seeing made them not to see. Others Embracing and almost Adoring *Collumbus*, who brought them to that sight, some also with secret Repining, Envyng that glory to

to a stranger, but biting in their biting Envy, and making shew of Glee and Gladness; all new awakened out of a long trance into which that step-mother Ocean with Danger, Death, Dread, Despair had Dejected them; Revived now by the sight of their Mother Earth; from whom in unknown Arms they had been so long weaned and detained. On then they go, and felling a tree, make Cross thereof, which they there Erected, and took Possession of that new World in the name of the Catholick King; this was done on the 11 of October, Anno. 1492 In the Island Guana hani, one of the Lucai, which Collumbus named San Salvatore; from whence he sailed to Baracoe a Haven on the North side of the Island Cuba; when he went on Land and asked of the Inhabitants for Cipango (*Japan*) they understanding him of Cibao (where are the Richest Mines

Mines of Hispaniola) signed him that it was in Haiti (so was the Island then Called) and some of them went with him thither.

Some think Collumbus did run on ground on purpose that he might Leave some behind him.

What Wordly Joy is not Mix'd with some Dis-
after their Admi-

ral here spliteth on a Rock, but the men are saved by the help of the other Ships. This fell out in the North part of Panicola (so named by them) where they had sight of Inhabitants, who seeing these strangers Ran all away into the Mountains; one woman the Spaniards took, whom they used Kindly, and gave her Meat, Drink and Cloathes and so let her go, she declaring to her people the Liberalitie of these new comers, easily perswad-ed them to come in troops to their shipping thinking the Spaniards to be some Divine Nation sent thither from Heaven. They had before taken

taken them for the *Caribbes*, which are Certain *Canibals*; which use Inhumane Huntings for Humane Game, to take men for to eat them; Children likewise which they gelded to make them more fat; and then to devour them; the women they did not eat, but used them for Procreation, and if they were old, for other Services. The Islanders had no other Defence against them but the Woody Hills, and Swiftest Heels; to which they betook them at the Spaniards arrival, thinking them (as tis said) to be *Cannibals*, and such have they since proved in effect, not leaving of three Millions of people, which there they found so many hundreds, and that long since the Devil had forewarned them of this by Oracle, that a bearded Nation should spoil their Images, and spill the blood of their Children, which was all verified, as may be seen by any that has been Con-
stant

fantin such Tracts as Treats of those parts.

Collumbus obtained leave of *Gnacanarillus* the Cacick or King, to build a fort in which he Left 38 *Spaniards*, and taking with him 6 *Indians*, Returned to *Spain*, where he was highly welcomed by the King and Queen. Some Controversie fell out between *Collumbus* and one of the *Pinzons*, Masters of one of the *Caravels*, about leaving those men behind; but *Collumbus* sent a Letter to Reduce him to peace by the *Indians*, who held the Letter in a most Religious Regard thinking it had some Spirit or Deity, by which they could understand one another being absent.

The Pope (then a *Spaniard*) *Alexander* the 6 hearing of this, divided the World by his Bull betwixt the *Portugal* and *Spaniards*, bearing date the 4 of *May* 1493. Drawing a Line one hundred Leagues beyond the Island of *Azores* and *Cape verde*; this

this *Alexander* giving (more then great *Alexander* could conquer) the East to the one and West to the other. The Bull soon after turned into a Unicorn, his 2 horns grew into one by the uniting of these two Nations.

Collumbus Graced with the title of Admiral, and Enriched with the tenths of the *Spanish* Gaines in the *Indies*, is sent a second time with his Brother *Barthol.* who was made Deputy of *Hispaniola*; they had fifteen hundred men; the first Island he Espied in his Second Navigation he called *Desteada*, or Desired, because he had longed to see Land, arriving in *Hispaniola*, he found the *Indians* had Murther'd these 38 *Spaniards* which he had left there, and lay the blame on the *Spanish* Insolencies. He now built and peopled the town of *Isabella*, which was their chief place of Residence and Government, which in the year one thousand

land four hundred ninety eight, was Removed to the City of *San. Domingo*; they built also the fort of *S. Thomas*. But both in the one and the other, the *Spaniards* Died of famine through the *Indians* wilfulness, who unwilling to have such Neighbours, would not plant their *Maze* and *Jucca*, and so starved both themselves and their Guests. As for the Pox the *Spaniards* in this Voyage got it of the *Indian* women, and brought them into *Spain*, and they after paid the *Indians* in Recompence with a Disease as deadly and infectious to them which consumed thousands, and was never known before amongst them: That is the *small Pox*, the other were Improperly named of the *French*; or of *Naples*, seeing that in these wars of *Naples*, which the *Spaniards* Maintain'd against the *French*; some carryed this Disease with them out of *Spain* and communicated the same both

both to the *French* and *Neapolitans*, having been usual and easily Curable in the *Indies*. Another disease also assaulted them of a little kind of flies, called *Niguar*, which would eat into and Breed in the flesh, and made many lose their toes.

Columbus at this time Discover'd *Cuba* and *Jamaica*, with the Neighbour Isles, Returning to *Spaniola*, he found his Brother and the *Spaniards* in Dissention and separation, and punishing the Authors of sedition, Returned home. In the year of our Lord 1492 he made his third Voyage and then touched on the Continent, Discover'd *Cubagua paria* and *Cumana*.

But *Roldanus Ximinius* raising a Rebellion and accusing the *Collumbi* to the King, effected that *Bovadilla* was sent Governor into *Spaniola*, who sent the two Brethren Bound as Prisoners to *Spain*; Base ingratitude; for the brave attempt of the worthys

thys, the King freeth them and Im-
ploy'd *Christopher* a fourth Voyage,
Anno 1502. in which *Ovando* the
Governour forbid *Collumbus*, the
first finder, to Land on *Hispaniola*.

He then discover'd *Guanaxa*, *Hig-
vera*, *Fondura*, *Veragua*, *Uraba*, and
learned news of the South Sea. He
stay'd at *Jamaica* to Repair his fleet,
where some of his men were sick,
and then they which were sound in
Body were more then sick, froward
and tumultuous in Behaviour, and
many left him; upon this occasion
the Islanders also forsook him, and
brought in no victualing; herewith
Collumbus neither able to abide nor
depart, was driven to his shifts, no
less admirable for subtilty then Re-
solution; he told the Islanders,
that if they did not bring him in pro-
vision the Divine anger would con-
sume them; a sign thereof they
should see in the Darkned face of
the Moon 2 Days after, at that
time

time he knew the Moon would be Eclipsed, which the simple Islanders seeing, with fear and Grief, humbled themselves to him, and offered themselves ready to all kind and dutiful offices.

At last returning into *Spain* he there died, *Anno* 1506. his body was buried at *Sevil* in the Temple of the *Carthusians*. This was the end (if ever there can be an end) of *Collumbus*. *Pinzenus*, one of *Collumbus* his Companions, by his Example invited, made new Discoveries: *Vespatius*, and *Cabbet*, and many other every day making new Searches and Plantations, till the World at last is come to the knowledge of this *new World* almost wholly.

FINIS.